

FOREIGN.
THE PRESIDENCY.
GRANT STANDS BY HIS CINCINNATI DEP-

TER.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Those who have the
privilege of knowing say that the Presi-
dent, published to-day, and addressed is
to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, although
to his second term, expresses his
third term. Permission to publish
was considered, but only made com-
position which he occupies.

GERMANY.

THE POST ARNIM CASE.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—The Post says the
correspondence between Von Arnim
and Von Arnim contains numerous
errors, especially that part of the letter
to Von Arnim, which refers to the
spiracy with a relative of the

GREAT BRITAIN.

TYPHOON FEVER.
OCT. 31.—There are 1,500 persons
the typhoid fever in Over-Darwen,
Lancaster, more than one-sixth of the

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A PACIFIC OUTLOOK.
Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Hong Kong
advises that Pekin and Yedo are
not safe. The general belief is that
avoided. The Japanese Government
that Chinese residents in Japan
molested if war is declared.

CITY HALL NEWS.

Dan is still unable to be out. The
are serious than was at first supposed.
Adams yesterday handed the Com-
position on the legality of rebates
on. Both gentlemen refused to make
any, but it was ascertained on
authority that it decided against the
allowance, and will have a tem-
peral more ways than one.

Adams Nathan Frank, the keeper of the
low and phrenology studio formerly
the Black Lamb, now Adams, which was
The Albion, has again started in
Clark street; now Van Buren. The
particularly hard to the Michigan
road depot, and as a consequence
able business-men and dealers
tires are opposed to allowing him
here. The demonstrations will be
the Mayor on Monday.

is making to have the Mayor revoke
J. J. Parker, done in an auction
store Madison street. The il-
lustrous representation that he
the city at the time of the swindle
He was fined five last, for
J. J. Parker. The fact about
now was established, and the May-
or to make up the losses.

C. Larned, C. M. Henderson, and
of the City Council Association,
on the Board of Public Works
the propriety of urging the
ordinances providing for the
\$500,000 for enlarging the water
inside walls, were informed
ough the appropriation had already
but could not speak of this
ending April 1, 1875. The approp-
riation made for this purpose last
month, and possibly the next
the annual appropriation.

called to the quarterly water-tax
is published in another column.
will be seen that the water-
Nov. 1, and, unless it is paid
month, the usual additional 10 per

THE WEATHER.

For the weather, 1-1 a.m. — For
upland lake, and, and Southwest to
Kentucky, southwest to northwest
temperature and pressure, and
weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—1 a.m.

Wind, N. W. fresh.

Cloudy.

Temperature, 45°.

Humidity, 60%.

Pressure, 30.02.

Barometer, 29.98.

Cloudiness, 80%.

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distrustfully and most malignantly, the worst passions are aroused and the peaceful settlement of Southern troubles is thus rendered infinitely harder than it would otherwise be. A hearty co-operation of leading Democrats could produce a chance for the better in the South." He had made bold to say that he could name ten Democrats whose united voice would be potent in the primaries, two or three from each state. "But who here, in giving the names he means—Horatio Seymour, late Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and Samuel J. Tilden, the present Democratic candidate for Governor of the Empire State.

SIXTH ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ELLIOTT V. HAWLEY.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 31, 1874.

To the Editor of *The Chicago Tribune*:
Sir: A canon and a brass band succeeded in drumming together a very slim audience composed of Independents, Democrats, boys and Republicans, to hear Gen. Henderson this evening. The speech was very much entirely defensive, and elicited no enthusiasm or interest. The fact is that the Republicans do not want Henderson elected. Why? Because he pledged himself, in writing, to Judge Lynde's friends, not to be a candidate, thus getting them to bring out Lynde and slandering him. Because he played the same game, verbally, on Mr. Hawley's friends, and Hawley depends upon having Henderson defeated.

Many leading Republicans here are openly for Gen. Elliott, and declare they will vote for him, notwithstanding his failure to win the nomination. Mr. Hawley has made a few speeches in the other counties; but he has never said a word in favor of Henderson, or even mentioned his name in a single speech. This is significant, and a friend knows what it means—that Elliot ought to be elected.

Gen. Elliott is a farmer, and has every accomplishment necessary for a good Congressman. The farmers and the industrial classes can only be won over by force. They have the power to elect him, and, if they fail to do it, the fault will be wholly theirs. There is every inducement for them to work, for with work success is certain.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

A WOMAN'S OPINION OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to *The Chicago Tribune*.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 1.—A letter was received this morning by the Principal of one of the city schools from Mrs. Eliza Reed Sunderland, of Northfield, Mass., formerly Principal of the High School of Aurora, Ill., for a period of five years, and a lady of rare accomplishments as a teacher. She writes and gives many instances coming to her knowledge of the indecent conduct of the ultra-Independency and ultra-Republican party, as well as their incapacity and innumeracy. W. E. Powell, the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois. The letter is very lengthy, and ably written, and we shall copy it in full in our next number. It is a clear call for the election of W. E. Powell for the reasons above stated. The letter also reviews the career of Powell while occupying the position of Superintendent of the City Schools of Aurora, and gives a number of cases showing that he failed to render proper satisfaction while in office in that city. The letter is considerably commented upon in this city.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

SEXUAL-SUFFRAGE MEETING AT SCHOLCRAFT, NICK.

Special Dispatch to *The Chicago Tribune*.

SCHOLCRAFT, Mich., Oct. 31.—The Hon. C. R. Brown, of Kalamazoo, delivered a splendid well-written and carefully-prepared lecture this evening on woman suffrage. It was entirely argumentative. He was followed by Mrs. Graham, of Three Rivers, with an appeal to the men to vote yes for the question, promising a staggering bonus to those voting yeas.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to *The Chicago Tribune*.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 31.—A large public meeting was held this evening in Fife Hall. More enthusiasm characterized this meeting than has been noticed before during the present campaign, and the attention was more intense, later in the evening, than at the time of Col. E. H. Roy, United States Marshal of Springfield, addressed the meeting in an able and lengthy speech, reviewing the political issues of the day. The district will be well carried, and the result is that the Republican candidates will receive large majorities, with perhaps a little failing off of the usual count.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to *The Chicago Tribune*.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 31.—The Reformers of the Fifth District last night nominated John Winslow, of this city, for the Assembly.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SIXTH WISCONSIN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to *The Chicago Tribune*.

OSHROUS, Wis., Oct. 31.—The canvass in this county has received a fever heat. Only one political meeting has been held in the city, but a great deal of work has been done on both sides. The indications are that the Democratic county ticket will be elected by a greatly reduced majority, and the prospect is believed certain for four Republican Assemblies.

In this, the strongest Democratic District, the contest is between Brown and Kimball. Brown, of Brown County, the Democratic stronghold, is said to be strong for Kimball, which doubtless turns the scale in his favor. Bouck's friends are confident of his success, but good odds predict Kimball's election by 1,000 or 1,200.

ASPECTS OF THE SPRINGFIELD PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to *The Chicago Tribune*.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 1.—The Hon. Scott Wise, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, received a pistol shot in the head yesterday. He died at length upon the financial issues, declaring that he still adhered to the Springfield platform, and declaring also, that the Government ought to receive greenbacks at least a portion of the time.

There is a report that W. H. Williams, of Quincy, will be elected, though probably by less than the usual Democratic majority, in consequence of dissensions among the Democrats.

THE PROSPECTS IN KNOX COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to *The Chicago Tribune*.

GALVA, Ill., Oct. 31.—The cause of the approaching elections in this district is being fought quietly during the past week. Whites from the Negroes to election to Congress from the district are brightening. The negroes and a greater number of the neighbors of this town will sustain him. The Republican county ticket will probably be elected.

IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 31.—The Hon. Horace Maynard and Judge Parker, candidates for Governor, spoke to an audience at the Opera-House to-day.

POLITICAL ROW AT YORKTOWN, VA.

YORKTOWN, Va., Oct. 31.—There was a violent political meeting in Yorktown. Several shots were fired, and two men were wounded.

THE GATUN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to *The Chicago Tribune*.

GATUN, Ga., Oct. 31.—The cause of the Attorney-General in the Senate, in name, is expected to be made public in a day or two. It is understood that he will rule that Gen. Sickles is entitled to restoration to his old rank on the recommendation of the Senate. If that is so, Gen. Sickles will accept the post of minister to Russia, and Gen. Burnside Ingalls will be promoted to Quartermaster General.

DISHONORABLE JACKETS.

Special Dispatch to *The Chicago Tribune*.

CANTON, Ill., Nov. 1.—The Hon. John Coffey, owner of the course John Coffey, and Hugh Gaffney, rider of Resolute, for throwing races yesterday. This action rules both off all courses in the country.

LAKE MARINE ITEMS.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 1.—A vessel, name not ascertained, number unknown, is ashore on Green Island Shoal, Straits of Mackinaw.

The large B. & W. Brown, which was sunk at the "Lakemine," Detroit River, arrived here to-day.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Steamships Cambria, Minnesota, and Weiser, from New York, arrived out.

CRIME.

Outrage of a Little Girl.—The Criminal Hanged by a Mob.

The Hammill Murder—A Remarkable Story.

Violence in the Pennsylvania Coal Regions.

A Dwelling-House Robbed and Fired by Burglars.

A Servant Girl Perishes in the Flames.

A Terrible Shooting Affray in Dayton, O.

Minor Criminal Items.

A Man Outraged a Little Girl, and Was Slashed by a Mob.

Port Jersey, N. J. (Oct. 26). Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The following are the particulars of a dastardly crime perpetrated near Gibson, a small mining village in Pennsylvania, and a编辑室, however, somewhat, a retribution following it: Martin Groves, an ignorant and dissipated man about 35 years old, had lived for years on the mountain back of Gibson's. He was in the habit of making periodic visits to the village, where he invariably brought more or less intoxicated. Drunkenness was always considered a disgraceful and unmanly quality.

He was also considered a dangerous and brutal and unbridled passions. On Sunday, last he was in Gibson's. He was not very drunk, and about the middle of the afternoon was missed. This was something unusual, as it was his custom to continue his orgies late into the night before departing for home. As his absence was of no importance, it merely excited a passing remark.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Mrs. Davis, a widow of a miner, had sent her daughter, about 13 years of age, on an errand about a mile out of the village. She had not returned at 4 o'clock, and her mother began to grow uneasy about her. A few minutes after 4 she was carried into the house by two men in an almost insensible condition. They said they had found her lying near the road, in a piece of woods, about a half a mile out of the village. Her clothing was badly torn and her face was bleeding from a large but not dangerous cut about the left eye. Her clothes were torn, and she was unconscious and seemed to speak, but too weak to talk. Recognizing the girl, the men brought her as quickly as possible to her mother's house. It was clear that she had been violated by some man, who had evidently knocked her senseless by the blow on her head. The mine superintendents were summoned, and the girl was taken to the hospital. Her body, blackened and disfigured, was found to be through the woods and stones, and was fearfully burned.

The girl Margaret Lynch while attempting to escape from the third story was overcome by the smoke and suffocated. Her body, blackened and disfigured, was found to be through the woods and stones, and was fearfully burned.

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THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing's Sermon at the Fourth Church.

The Evil Influence of Ideas on Christianity.

Robert Collyer Preaches on Jacob's Dream.

The Lessons to Be Gathered Therefrom.

MEN, NOT IDEAS.

Sermon by Prof. Swing at the Fourth Church.

Pray for your own children, and do not bury my little ones.

Another.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

HOOTLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Virginian."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Haines street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of W. T. Florence.

Doubley and Son. "Madame Butterfly."

MUSICIAN'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Miss Carlotta Le Chevallier.

BUICKVILLE THEATRE—Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. "School for Scandal."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE CONVERSATIVE WILBROS' COMPANY.—We have received a copy of the article as heretofore published in the Tribune, and are desirous of having it forwarded to you, so that you may be enabled to exhibit it to your members who desire to see them. Sold by A. E. Wilbros, Chemist.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SILVER LINN LODGE, NO. 82, I. O. O. F., will hold a Rebekah Degree meeting at its hall, No. 220 West Fullerton, on Monday evening, November 5, at 8 P.M. All members of the Lodge are invited to attend. Presentments of the Order will be given.

DALE G. CHAS. GUTHRIE, Secy.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, November 2, 1874.

A terrible fellow is the independent voter. The political managers of both parties are expecting a call from him to-morrow.

An assessment of 5 per cent has been levied on all the Post-Office clerks in this city receiving more than \$800 annual salary. The party is in distress, of course, but that does not justify the robbery of the Government offices.

The Republicans of Massachusetts say that the independent voter is abroad, and there is no telling what may happen in forty-eight hours. The male children of every household are in danger of contamination until the destroyer shall have satisfied his appetite and gone home.

A lady who acted as Principal of the High School in Aurora, Ill., for five years, gave a bad "character" to Mr. W. B. Powell, the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. It detracts something from the value of her testimony, that the fair orator was, and is no longer, one of Mr. Powell's subordinates.

One District in this State has had frequent opportunities of comparing two candidates for Congress, and judging which is the more deserving of election. That District is the Fourth, which has been perhaps more thoroughly canvassed than any other in the State. A close and interested observer, writing from Elgin, estimates that Gen. Farnsworth will carry the District by a large majority.

Four sermons are given in this morning's paper. The Rev. Robert Collyer preached delightfully on "The Dream of Jacob," the specific theme being the universal Young Man's dream. Prof. Swing treated of the use of Theology in Christianity; Dr. Clinton Locke of the reasons which led to the rejection of Dr. Seymour; and Dr. Sullivan of the canon on Ritualism, now pending in the Episcopal Convention.

Some time since the great apostle of inflation in Central Illinois, Mr. W. A. Richardson, withdrew from the Congressional contest in the Eleventh District, on the pretense that Mr. Scott Wike, the other Democratic candidate, held substantially his views. We said at the time that Mr. Richardson was much more moderate than had previously been supposed. It now appears that he was more of a coward than anything else. Scott Wike does not believe in inflation; he does adhere to the Springfield platform in good faith. Richardson withdrew from the canvas because he dared not betray the weakness of his cause.

A meeting was held in this city yesterday "To further the cause of Christian civilization." Among the speakers was Dr. Fowler, President of the Evanston University. His speech was filled with the bitterest hatred of the Mormons and their church. The Doctor said that "Brigham Young and every one of his Bishops ought to be hanged as soon as captured." This for a Doctor of Divinity and a teacher of youth is reckless language. The people of Utah, we believe, will get along quite as well without the type of Christianity which Dr. Fowler's address represents as with it. The speaker himself, on reflection, would scarcely advise the extreme measures which he urged yesterday afternoon.

The reports made from week to week by the Executive Committee of the forthcoming Hahnemann Hospital Fair show a very commendable degree of business enterprise and of executive ability on the part of the ladies comprising the Committee, and also indicate a very widespread and hearty sympathy with their purpose upon the part of the general public. The list of donations printed in our last issue embraces almost every conceivable article, from canned tomatoes and patent medicines to the most elaborate and elegant samples of *bijouterie*. From present appearance, the Fair will be the most notable and attractive ever held here, not only in objects of use, but also of elegance and curiosity. The department of household art alone will be well worth a visit. The Fair commences Nov. 16, and is a matter for sincere congratulation that the excellent charity which is the beneficiary of this association promises to reap a most abundant harvest from the arduous and indefatigable labors of the ladies who have thus far done the entire work.

The Chicago produce markets were quite animated on Saturday, chiefly in the opinion departments. Meats were active, and 25¢@40¢ per lb. lower, closing at \$18.00@18.25 cash, and \$16.00 sellers the year. Lard was quiet, and 10@12¢@14 per 100 lbs. lower, closing at \$12.37@12.40 cash, and \$11.36@11.75% sellers the year. Meats were quiet and firm at 6¢@6½¢ for shoulders, 9¢@9½¢ for short ribs, and 11¢@11½¢ for sweet-pickled ham. Higwhines were active and unchanged, at 85¢@87¢ per pound. Lake friggy was quiet and steady at 4½¢ per pound. Wheat was less active and 3½¢@4 higher, closing at 83¢@84¢ for November, and 82¢@83¢ for December. Corn was active and irregular, closing at 90¢ for November delivery. Oats were 80¢@81¢ and easier, closing at 45¢@46¢ for November. Barley was active at 82¢@83¢. Barley was excited and

advanced 13¢ for October, which closed at \$1.35, while November deliveries closed tame at \$1.05. Hogs were moderately active at 10@15¢ decline. Sales at \$5.25@6.40. Cattle and sheep were dull and unchanged.

Some of the newspapers at a distance, commenting on the recent sale of a controlling interest in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, assume that money has been furnished by outsiders to make the purchase. We desire to correct this statement. THE TRIBUNE is now owned by the same persons who owned it before this last transfer was made, and not one dime has been or is to be furnished by any outsider, Republican or Democrat. Mr. Medill has bought an additional interest in THE TRIBUNE as an investment, and is not beholden to anybody outside of his own office for his ability to make the purchase. Mr. Medill will, of course, carry into effect such political views as he entertains, but he will not take them from any outside ring. We will add that the negotiations which preceded the sale were entirely amicable, and that those who sold an additional interest to Mr. Medill were under no more compulsion to sell than he was.

Some of the best men in the Twentieth Ward have requested Mr. James A. Kirk to announce him as candidate for election to the Common Council, and he has consented to do so. Mr. Kirk is a good man. His supporters also are good men, among them being Judge Grant Goodrich, Garrison S. Hubbard, and C. H. Beckwith. Mr. Kirk ought to be elected for more reasons than one. His principal opponent is John Corcoran, a reputed gambler, and beyond dispute a dangerous enemy of taxpayers. Another candidate is Michael O'Byrne, a saloon-keeper, and, whatever he may say to the contrary, not a nice man at all. These political brutes are understood to have a quiet arrangement for the division of spoils in case either of them is elected. To accommodate them, the Republican candidate, Capt. Dell, has been crowded out by the party managers. He has no chance of the election. It will be a great pity if the honest men cannot muster a majority for James A. Kirk over all his opponents.

THE ELECTIONS.

To-morrow will be an important day in American politics. It will decide which party shall control the next Congress, and this decision carries with it the power to investigate or suppress investigation—or, to put it in another form, it places the power of investigation in the hands of those who want to find out abuses and transgressions in public affairs, instead of those who do not want to find them. The Republican party has done a good deal of investigating in the past two years, but has worked, as any other party would under similar circumstances, with an evident dread of finding the things it was looking for. The Democracy has generally been represented, in all the knavery going, by some of their leaders in Congress, and they have helped to darken counsel rather than enlighten it. This they could do, since they were in the minority, and could not be held responsible, in a party sense, for anything. If the condition is reversed by to-morrow's election,—if the Democrats get a majority, and become responsible for the Lower Branch of Congress,—there will be investigation in earnest. For the sake of exposing the Republican party, they will lay any number of their own rascals, and it would not be surprising if they found an influential Democrat in every corrupt job in Washington. So much the better. Any event which scourges the money-changers of the temple, whatever badge they wear, is for the advantage of the honest men and tax-payers of both parties.

We hear a great deal said just before election about Republican principles. The truth is, that there are no such things outstanding as Republican principles or Democratic principles. Neither party has been successful as a whole in defining the question, or the tariff question, or any other pending question.

The real point for the American voter to consider is, whether the elements composing and controlling the Republican party are safer for the country than those composing and controlling the Democratic party. This is the only point that the average American voter will consider. You may shout principles to him never so loudly,—he knows that there are none. He knows that on every public question nowadays both parties divide in about equal proportions, or so nearly equal that there is practically no choice between them. The Civil-Rights bill is hardly an exception, since it is known that the bill was stopped in the House by Republicans, when those who might have easily passed it. We repeat that the sole question at the present time (and it is likely to be the same in the next Presidential campaign) is, whether that portion of the body politic which calls itself Republican is safer to be intrusted with power than that portion which calls itself Democratic. We think that the Republican party is the safer of the two, but we think also that it needs a thorough investigation and overhauling, and that, if it gets such surgery in the next Congress, it will inure to the benefit of the country. In November, December, and January, people are more contented, and want less in any other three months of the year, with the brief exception of the holidays, when those who do not want the holidays over, want some little gifts to make them pleasant. It is possible that the South Sea Islander, who does not want money because he can't spend it, or clothes because he does not need them, or work because there is no necessity for it, may be absolutely contented and without a want of any description; but in Chicago apparently no one is contented. Every one wants something, and the nature of the wants is as diversified, picturesque, and grotesque as the nature of those who have the wants. For instance: in yesterday's paper, seven insurance companies want policies. Seven steamboat lines want passengers and freight. Forty-nine merchants want goods of all sorts. Nine banks want deposits. Seventeen dry goods, millinery, and clothing stores want customers. Twenty-eight people either want to buy or sell music and musical instruments. Thirty-three people have lost something which they want to recover, and their losses are of all sorts, from a horse to a finger-ring. Fifty-two people want to borrow or loan money. Twenty-three people want partners. Eleven clairvoyants and fortune-tellers want to tell the past, present, and future, and warn the credulous of coming danger. There are seventy-six people who want male help, and there are seventy-five wanting places. Seventy people want to exchange lots and other property. Nine have books to sell. Ten dentists stand waiting, pincers in hand, for victims. Eleven places of amusement solicit patronage. Twenty-three auctioneers will be going, going, gone, to-day, if there are buyers enough. Eighty announcements are made by the real estate dealers of almost innumerable lots and acre-pieces for sale, and nineteen parties with money in hand, who have advertised their wants, can patronize them. Is not Chicago a city of boarding-houses? Only 174 landlords want boarders. It is a hard outlook for them, however, as but twenty-four

boarders want landlords, and the seven hotels which are also wanting boarders may capture some of them. Seventy-two people have horses and carriages to dispose of. Eighteen teachers want pupils, and eleven others want agents. One hundred and one people have houses to rent, and thirty-seven people want to rent houses while 144 have rooms to rent. Thirty-eight others have stores and offices lying vacant on their hands. Fifty-nine people have glowing business chances to offer to others. Twenty want to dispose of sewing-machines, and ninety-three have the most miscellaneous collection of odds and ends imaginable which they want to get rid of, comprising furs, babies, second-hand barrels, cast off clothing, birds' eggs, clothes-wringers, old rags, bottles, broach-loading guns, old hair, spectacles, printing presses, patent medicines, Newfoundland dogs, buffalo robes, piano, washes, cockroach powders, magnetic batteries, saloon licenses, cows, table knives, billiard tables, horses, cats, etc., etc. In fact, the advertising columns of THE SUNSHINE TRIBUNE contain the wants and wishes, the coming and going, the sorrows and pleasures, the romance and the realities, of a little world in miniature. But the chief characteristic of the whole is constant, omnipresent, omnipotent, never-ending want, which can find its only expression and only hope of supply through those columns.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Good progress has been made in the preparations for the great show of 1876. The memorial building, which is to serve as the art-gallery of the Empire, strong, compact, brilliant. Show-dydom sighs for it. People who delight in carrying liveried dandies and coats-of-arms on the outside of their carriages would delight in carrying titles inside. They would like to exchange monogrammable for many-syllabled names. Brown and Jones grace their ears, while the Duke de Venering and the Baron de Share glitter with brilliancy before their eyes. They fail to see that a patent aristocracy would be as much out of place in a country used to republican forms as a delicate exotic in a corn-field. To them, the Empire means a titled aristocracy, and an aristocracy means titles. Another type of its worshippers is found in the sensitive male, whose mind is, as Emerson says, of the female sex. He shrinks from the jarring processes of republican life. His ideal government is a machine after the pattern of Huxley's ideal mind,—always alert, always strong, always in order, ready, indifferently to spin a web of gossamer, or forge a bar of iron. Imperialism means to him a system of secrecy and silence, which disposes results, not means. He thinks the only alternative is between mob and monarch, and prefers the latter. Still another type is the egotist, who believes that the world, or at any rate his own country, ought to be managed on the principle of protecting his law, his liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with some collateral care for the welfare of others. In America he has to look out for himself. Perhaps a fire breaking out in a frame shanty next to his marble-front impartially destroys both. Some catastrophe, at any rate, which due diligence might have prevented, has injured him. He goes abroad. In Paris, he discovers from the papers, one morning, that his next neighbor's house was on fire during the night and that nothing and nobody were hurt. The fact is duly entered in his note-book as a proof of the blessings of Imperialism. The next day he loses as umbrellas, and the day after a spruce gendarme brings it back to him. This quite converts him. He has faced better, as a stranger, under the Empire, than he did, as a citizen, under the Republic. Therefore the Empire is a thing to be desired. A final type of the American Imperialist exists in the shrewd speculator, who is ready to sell merchandise or men on demand. He knows that robbery thrives under Napoleon III. more rankly than it ever has here. It is his own fault if he has not heard of the balloon-box stung on a gigantic scale which the Man of Destiny reduced to a science. In all this, he sees the chance of plunder and profit. So joins the array of the Americans who echo the New York Imperialist's adaptation of Grant's and Napoleon's sayings: "Let us have peace—let Empire be.

The unwise efforts of the Commission to snare Congress into wasting the people's money on the Centennial aroused a public sentiment against the exhibition of the records. The Memorial building, which is to serve as the art-gallery of the Empire, is well under way. The main hall will be finished within six months. The pavilion plan originally adopted for it has been laid aside, and a plainer and cheaper design has been chosen. Besides these two edifices, the Centennial Commission will construct a conservatory covering 3½ acres, a machinery hall of 12, and a agricultural hall of 6 acres. The Commission will thus roof over at least 40 acres. Individuals, associations, and countries are expected to build between one and two hundred small structures on the grounds. There were 120 of these at Paris and 150 at Vienna. They were, perhaps, the finest feature of the Exposition of 1873. Public attention was impartially divided between the Vicerey of Egypt's temporary palace, the Alsace-Lorraine and Japanese farm-houses, and the American school. There can be no doubt that Fairmount Park will rival the Vienna Prater in the number of acres and city lots within the city, and the still more recent suit in the United States Circuit Court, begun by same party, to set aside a decree of that Court obtained forty years ago on the ground of fraud, ordered to let the petitioners have their dower rights in some 500 acres of land in the northern and northwestern part of the city, now controlled by almost a thousand different owners, were instigated, and the claims hatched up, by the diligent search of the records, whose modus operandi consists in discovering a defective acknowledgement in a deed, resulting from a slip of the pen or any other cause, and then obtaining from the widow a power of attorney giving him authority to bring the suit, and also giving him full power to settle the claims, or pretended claims, —one half of the net proceeds to go to the attorney and solicitors, and the other half to the widow. Since the prosecutors realize large sums in these suits, where an owner is unable to enter into a long and tedious litigation to contest the claims of the dower-hunter, either from lack of funds or from some other inability, and he submits to be foreclosed. He is under the necessity of borrowing again upon his lot, in order to get money to take up the mortgage which is pressuring him. He never dreams of any defect in his title, as it has passed along through a dozen different owners,—perhaps twice that number, for the last thirty years, unquestioned. He has his abstract of title continued to date, and there appears for the first time a long lull in chancery, just filed, claiming dower in his land. What is to be done? Either he must go to the dower-hunter, who readily sees the poor man's great necessity, taxes him to the utmost before he will consent to give him a quiet-claim, or, being unable to clear his title of this apparent cloud, forbids the election of that successful defendant, who was ignorantly blackballed. Of course Southern blood could put up with such indignity as this, and six of the patriots of Columbus decided to go to Alabama and shoot the blue blood of their foes. Three trials were arranged for, when, by a happy suggestion, a Committee on Arbitration was appointed. The combatants were presented with a paper setting forth that the one party acted under a misapprehension, while the other party had observed with sorrow that they were misunderstood, and that they had made the remarks with truly Frankfort intent.

The celebrated prescription formulated by Gen. Dix, "If any man attempt to tear down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," was not attempted at the Red Cloud Agency a few days ago, for certain reasons, where the particular circumstances are interesting. Dr. Saville, the Government Agent at the Red Cloud Agency, with a sudden and unaccountable gust of patriotism hoisted the American flag at his agency, a fortification which was ignorantly blackballed. On seeing the flag the Sioux who had been shot down by the Indians who had been indiscriminately killed or wounded, and who had been scalped, and the blood of Columbus decided to go to Alabama and shoot the blue blood of their foes. Three trials were arranged for, when, by a happy suggestion, a Committee on Arbitration was appointed. The combatants were presented with a paper setting forth that the one party acted under a misapprehension, while the other party had observed with sorrow that they were misunderstood, and that they had made the remarks with truly Frankfort intent.

The HARE QUESTION.

One of the papers read before the Social Science Congress at Glasgow was by Dr. Joseph Thompson, recently of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and now of Berlin. It was entitled "The Question of Races in the United States." Dr. Thompson discusses the politico-social effects of foreign immigration in some length, but devotes his essay mainly to the consideration of the American Imperialist existing in the shrewd speculator, who is ready to sell merchandise or men on demand. He knows that robbery thrives under Napoleon III. more rankly than it ever has here. It is his own fault if he has not heard of the balloon-box stung on a gigantic scale which the Man of Destiny reduced to a science. In all this, he sees the chance of plunder and profit. So joins the array of the Americans who echo the New York Imperialist's adaptation of Grant's and Napoleon's sayings: "Let us have peace—let Empire be."

It is a matter of public congratulation that so much progress has been made. The inherent vitality of the project has enabled it to survive the trifling blunders of the men who have it in charge. Any future attempts to rush an appropriation bill through Congress will, however, be as bitterly opposed as the past ones have been. If they can content themselves with spending the voluntary contributions of the people, and cease trying to tax them against their will, the United States will celebrate the close of its first century with harmony and magnificence.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

The Baptist Association, which has been in session in Philadelphia, has its attention called to the subject of religious proscription by a committee which, in its report, stated:

"Day every State and Territory in our Union, but with one exception, recognizes no particular creed, but all are free to express themselves and worship without fear of persecution. The one exception is the State of New Hampshire, who statutes prohibiting any but Protestants from being eligible to the offices of Governor, or to become members of the Legislature.

The statement with regard to New Hampshire is true, and, strange to say, it is not at all probable that the obnoxious provision will be repealed. The Legislature has repeatedly submitted to the people an amendment to the Constitution repealing the proscriptive phrases of that instrument, and the people have rejected it. The Constitution remains that—"

"Among the natural rights, some are in their very nature unalienable, and no man can be deprived of them. To these belong the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; the right to speak, write, and publish, and to assemble for religious worship; the right to bear arms; the right to be secure in person, home, and property; the right to contract, to sue and be sued, to own and transmit property; the right to keep and bear arms; the right to be试用 the right to be trial by jury; the right to be tried by an impartial jury; the right to be informed of the cause of trial; the right to be tried in the place where the offense was committed; the right to be tried by a judge and jury, and not by a magistrate; the right to be tried by a court of law, and not by a court of fact; the right to be tried by a jury of one's peers, and not by a jury of twelve men; the right to be tried by a jury of one's neighbors, and not by a jury of strangers; the right to be tried by a jury of one's equals, and not by a jury of inferiors; the right to be tried by a jury of one's friends, and not by a jury of enemies; the right to be tried by a jury of one's relatives, and not by a jury of strangers; the right to be tried by a jury of one's neighbors, and not by a jury of strangers; the right to be tried by a jury of one's equals, and not by a jury of inferiors; the right to be tried by a jury of one's friends, and not by a jury of enemies; the right to be tried by a jury of one's relatives, and not by a jury of strangers; the right to be tried by a jury of one's neighbors, and not by a jury of strangers; the right to be tried by a jury of one's equals, and not by a jury of inferiors; the right to be tried by a jury of one's friends, and not by a jury of enemies; the right to be tried by a jury of one's relatives, and not by a jury of strangers; the right to

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.
The business of the banks was less in volume than the week before last. The market opened dull, owing in part to the state of trade, and in part to the lull which comes usually at this season of the year.

The demand for money has been steady and quiet. Confined as it has been to the first of the fall season, to the actual needs of legitimate business, and free from the unhealthy stimulants of real estate, or any other speculative element, it has been liable to no sudden changes. It is varied as business has varied, on the Board of Trade, for instance, the call for monies has been mainly affected by the fall in prices and the diminution of shipments.

The offering of commercial paper is small, and all that is first-class meets with ready sale. The general results of the fall business have been good, and the banks in consequence show a comfortable divisible line.

Rates of discount remain unchanged. Regular customers are charged 10 per cent the year round. Outside borrowers are in ample supply, if their security is good, at 2 to 3 per cent above the nominal rate. Real-estate loans are 26 to 30 per cent; money on the street is 10 per cent.

New York exchange is scarce and high at \$600.

Trade between banks for \$1,000. Shipment of money of the week, and most of the banks during the week, will be made to New York.

The receipts of currency from the country exceed the shipments thither. Remittances East, currency account come largely from New York.

The clearings for Saturday were \$3,400,000.

For the week they were \$21,383,529, and the balances due of last year were \$14,755,977, total, \$36,132,377.

LOCAL STOCKS.

Inactivity is the chief characteristic of the local stocks market. As will be seen by the table below there have been some slight changes in quotations.

The following quotations, furnished by A. O. Slaughter, give the current price of Government bonds and local securities:

BONDS AND GOLD.

Chicago City 7 per cent bonds, \$100.00.

Cities & Towns, 5 per cent bonds, \$100.00.

Chicago City 1 per cent notes, \$100.00.

City 5 per cent certificates, \$90.00.

Cook County 1 per cent bonds, \$100.00.

West Side 1 per cent bonds, \$100.00.

Chicago City, West Side, 1 per cent, \$100

DR. SEYMORE.

The Rev. Dr. Locke Explains the Causes of His Rejection.

The Panic in the Convention on the Subject of Ritualism.

Documents Presented at the Secret Session of the House of Deputies.

An Interview with the Rejected Bishop.

What He Says in Reply to Dr. Forbes.

The Rev. Edward Sullivan on the Restrictive Canon.

DR. LOCKE.

HIS IDEAS OF THE REJECTION OF PROF. SEYMORE.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, who has just returned from New York, spoke as follows yesterday evening, on the subject of the rejection of Prof. Seymour by the Episcopal Convention:

Having just returned from the General Convention, of which I was a member, and knowing how anxious people in Chicago must be to have set before them the reasons which induced the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies to refuse to confirm the election of Dr. Seymour, Bishop-elect of Illinois. I have thought it my duty briefly to review the action of the Convention in that matter as clearly and as truthfully as lies within my ability.

The position of the Diocese of Illinois before the General Convention was this: We had an open convention here, after a thorough compliance with all the canonical regulations, chosen for us Bishop a clergyman of good standing, of the Church, who had rested no canonical disability, and had fallen on no obscure man, upon no mere undistinguished Presbyter. We had elected one of the most celebrated clergymen of the Church—the head of the only Theological Seminary which is called General, and of which one man cannot stand in the way of a church; no matter how hard it may be for him and for Illinois, the high state of feeling in our Church demands that he should be chosen. The whole Church should be misunderstood. To me, and to many others, this doctrine of expediency seemed a hard doctrine; but it has often been acted upon in the world, and we must not be afraid to act upon it.

At all events, that was the ground taken at last by Dr. Seymour's opponents, and on that ground, I think, alone was he rejected.

He is also and truly defended. Out of fifty-two men, twenty-three were in his favor, and among them were some of the most renowned lawyers and clergymen in our Church, and men who could no more be accused of being undisciplined than any other. It is urged strongly by his friends that he was chosen by a large number of the most prominent clergymen, and laymen and Trustees—a man of well-known ability and long-esteemed administrative power, a man of great piety and deep spirituality, known for his self-sacrifice and self-sacrificing Christian philanthropy. Nor was he elected without thought, or without deliberation. His name had appeared in the public papers; a letter urging his election was sent to the Convention meeting of conference before the Convention; and, after the nomination of him by the Rev. Dr. Dean there was a long and animated discussion of his merits and demerits, pro and con. It was voted to postpone the election until we might vote tomorrow if we had time to do over again (for nothing has occurred to change their opinions), that in the meantime, in such session, in deference to the South and through the unanimous consent of all, they might adjourn. He was well suited to be the Bishop of this splendid Diocese of Illinois. Nothing was done in that Convention that any of Dr. Seymour's friends need be ashamed of, and on the first complete tally of both sides, he was elected by a constitutional majority (145 to 140), and all the dioceses of the State of New York, where his whole name had been passed, voted for him, but one, which really had given him the weight. We are told, however, that he did not receive a single vote, nor even a single ballot, from any diocese, county in the negative, and a diocese with one clergyman and one layman in its representation cast the same vote as one with four clergymen and one layman—perpetually voting which make it difficult, and perhaps it ought to be, to secure the requisite majority required by both orders of the constitution.

The Rev. Dr. Stirling, of Alabama, presented a paper indorsed: "Questions and Answers from Dr. Seymour," presented by Dr. Stirling.

Q.—Did you ever receive any gentleman or gentlemen well known either as agents of the C. B. & S. system, or of the faculty of the Seminary, to speak to you on the subject of Ritualism?

Dr. Seymour replied: "I received a communication from the Rev. Dr. John Murray, Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, containing a statement that he had been consulted by the Faculty of the Seminary, and that he had advised them to accept Dr. Seymour."

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